

LAKE WASHINGTON – CEDAR SOCKEYE

STOCK STATUS

1992 STATUS

Depressed

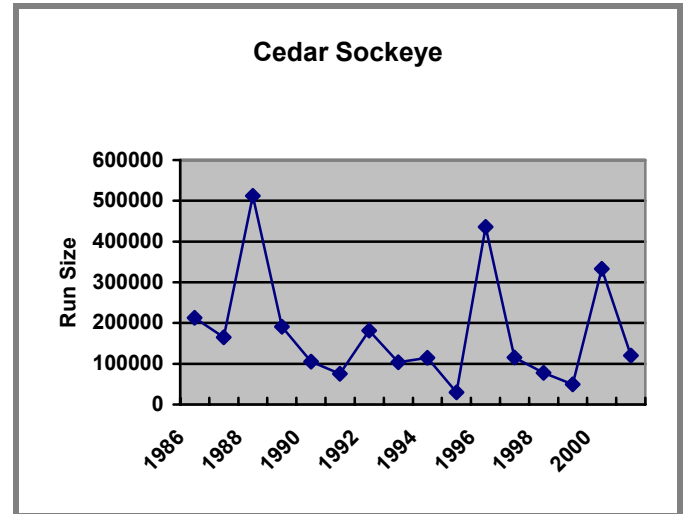
2002 STATUS

Depressed

STOCK STATUS RATING DATA

USEFULNESS FOR RATING STOCK STATUS: Good

YEAR	RUN SIZE
1986	212,985
1987	165,200
1988	512,257
1989	190,482
1990	105,139
1991	75,327
1992	181,670
1993	103,876
1994	114,942
1995	30,084
1996	435,843
1997	115,789
1998	77,906
1999	49,661
2000	332,886
2001	120,000



Data are run-size values based on Ballard Locks adult counts minus the escapement totals for non-Cedar stocks (Lake Washington/Sammamish and Lake Washington Beach Spawning sockeye stocks). These run-size values best represent the status of Cedar River sockeye salmon. Due to changes in migration patterns, recent escapement estimates for Cedar River sockeye are likely under-estimates and are not useful for rating stock status.

Stock status is rated **Depressed** in 2002 due to **chronically low** escapement values. The escapement goal for this stock is 350,000 spawners.

STOCK DEFINITION

Cedar sockeye were identified as a stock based on their distinct spawning distribution and genetic composition.

SPAWNING DISTRIBUTION: Spawning takes place throughout the mainstem Cedar River up to the pipeline at RM 21.3 and in most tributaries in the lower 20 miles of the river. Downs and Rock creeks are two of the most heavily-used tributaries. There is also substantial spawning in side channels, Cavanaugh Pond (a flooded off-channel gravel pit), and in a small spawning channel at about RM 4.5.

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SPAWNING TIMING: Spawning generally occurs from September through January.

GENETIC ANALYSIS: Allozyme analysis has shown Cedar sockeye to be significantly different from other Washington sockeye stocks examined but similar to Baker sockeye (Hendry 1995). More recent microsatellite DNA analysis also showed that Cedar sockeye are similar to Baker sockeye and suggests that these fish, and all other Lake Washington sockeye are, at least in part, descendants of introduced Baker sockeye (Spies 2002).

STOCK ORIGIN

This is a **non-native** stock with **composite** production. These fish were introduced into the Cedar River in the 1930s through fry plants of Baker River sockeye. Presently there is an expanding hatchery mitigation program at Landsburg where a City of Seattle pipeline restricts upstream passage. Currently the target of the program is to release about 18 million sockeye fry into the Cedar River.